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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, ISHAM G. HARRIS OF SHELBY.

Vote "FOR THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION," at the August Election.

Appointments to Office in the Volunteer

In the matter of appointments, by the Governor, of members of the General Assembly, to offices in the staff of the Provisional Army of the State, the following clause of Article 2, section 10, of the Constitution, is relied on , by the opponents of Gov. HARRIS, to sustain the charge that he has transcended his constitutional powers :

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or the General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institu-

The question presented here, is whether an Assistant Adjutant General, Quartermaster or Commissary is an "office or place of trust," within the meaning of the Constitution. The Constitution of the State did not provide for a military establishment under State authority, or for earrying on war by the State, inasmuch as the appropriate and specific duty of the Federal Government, in the division of delegated powers, was to conduct our wars. The energency which has arisen, forcing the people of the State to dissolve their connection with the Federal Union, is of an extraordinary character, not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. Under the State Constitution, with its relations to the Federal Gov. ernment, no such establishment as a war force, excepting under the direction of the President of the United States, was known thought of or, provided for. If the President at any time called for volunteers, they were called out by the Governor, from the militia, under the system of volunteering, mustered into service by United States officers, paid and provided for by that Government, and their staff appointed by its authority. Hence, when the clause, quoted above, was inserted in the Constitution by its framers, it is absolutely certain, from a candid and impartial view of these facts, that an "office or place of trust" did not refer to any military office, and must have therefore referred solely to civil offices. It is absolutely certain that the language quoted did not refer to officers of the militia, as will be seen from the following, section 26, article 2 of the Constitution :

"No Judge of any Court of Law or Equity retary of State, Atturney-General, Register, Clerk of any Court of Record, or person holding any Hempiners, a gentleman who led a company galoffice under the authority of the United States, | landly on some of the hardest fought battle fields of shall have a seat in the General Assembly; nor | Mexico. shall any person in this State hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; Provided that no appointment in the militia or to the office of Justice of the Peace, shall be considered a lucrative office, or operate as a disqualification to a seat in either House of the General Assembly "

and an appointment in the militia is absolutely excepted from the classification of those holding lurative offices and disqualified from holding

a seat in the General Assembly. The provisional army are constituted of volununder the independent Government of Tennessee, instead of into the service of the United States. The quartermaster's and commissary's stores, &c., and to appoint the appropriate officers, which if we had remained in the Union, would have been provid in contemplation of the Constitution at all, its offieers are militia officers, and therefore not disqualified from holding seats in the General Assembly. And 2nd, if the provisional army was not contemplated by the Constitution, under the new order of follows conclusively that the Constitution did not refer to such officers, when it declared those holding offices and places of trust ineligible to a scat in

the Gener al Assembly. Volunteers for the War. The proclamation of Gov. Ishau G. Harms, predicated upon a requisition from President JEFFERSON Davis, calling for the services of three thousand men as infantry, and two companies as cavalry, during the continuance of the war, may be found in

another column of this paper. The subject is of sufficient importance to justify a

few words in relation to it. The considerations urging the adoption of a longer time of enlistment than twelve months are palpable, and such as to commend themselves to the approval of every dispassionate reasoner. It is a well established fact that new levies of raw recruits, when brought together and | by this Company. organi ed into commands, without any disciplined troops, with whom they may be incorporated in their organization, can not be rendered thoroughly effective for a protracted struggle, without long dis cipline and careful training. In other words, war is a science and an art, in which to a tain the greatest skill, much time, discipline and study are absolutely prerequisite. When it is asserted that, for effectiveness, volunteer forces must be inured to war by habit and experience, no intention is enter tained to disparage their chivalry, the great and patriotic services such troops have rendered to their country, and will yet render when they meet the foe. On the contrary, some of the most brilliant victories resorded in the annals of history have been achieved by the a committee to nominate a candidate, who retired daring, intrepidity and bravery of volunteer soldiers, whose term of enlistment was one year or a shorter period. Witness the battle-fields of Monterey and Burna Vista; not to mention others that gleam like gems from the pages of history. All aglow with the inspirations of patriotism, and recently called from their homes, (it may be humble log cabins,) the plough-handles and the workshops, these noble defenders of the country have enshrined their names deep in the heart of a nation's gratitude. Laurels of fadeless green they will conrinue to win and wear. But it is no injustice to them, it is no dimming the lustre of their honor, to urge the reliability, the effectiveness, and the abso-Into necessity, in these toying times of public danger, of forces enhsted for the war, and who will, should the struggle be long, become veterans in discipline, and inured to toil, fatigue, and danger.

Another reason for such a period of service is the economy of such troops, in comparison with those enlisted for a shorter time. It is an incontrovertible truth, that the most expensive period of our beloved country is restored to peace and quiet / the former leaves the question of suffrage to be set | but unmistakable terms the true constitutions service to any government is the first year of enlistment. At no time should the ques- suffrages; knowing, as I do, that you will have no tion of economy more earnestly and hon- difficulty in procuring the services of some man estly engage the attention of our authorities. The fully qualified to represent you in the Senate. one can foretell with certainty the duration of the syccessor, as our common country demands concert contest We do not believe it will be of long con. of action. tinuance. It is the interest of both sections it should not be. But, as we have made up our minds what we intend to attain, the length of the | please copy

war is more poculiarly a question for the enemy. He can shorten or lengthen it as he may choo Should the infuriated and insane passions that control at the North and arge on the unholy conflict with us, continue to bear sway, it may rage more than one year. Hence, the propriety and wisdom of a military policy, which combines economy with

the highest attainable efficiency. This policy is demanded on another ground : and that is the action of the enemy. He has fixed the period of enlistment for three years, or during the war. He calculates when our troops, who have been called into the field for one year, shall be disbouded and return to their homes, and new levies of raw recruits shall be called out, to oppose them with disciplined troops, and thus achieve by policy a decided advantage in this regard. Do not prudence and a wise forecast require that measares be taken to defeat this object of the enemy ?

There is one remark proper for the volunteer, in a personal sense. Should the conflict continue, it may be, for who can know the fortunes of war! that the whole available military strength of the State and of the Confederate States will, as a matter of necessity, have to be brought and kept in the field. If such a contingency should occur, would it not be better for the volunteer himself to be organized permanently and for the war? Would it not be preferable for many reasons? Certainly most of those who volunteer would not of choice exchange the officers, associations and ties, the growth of the trials, sufferings, and common dangers of campaign life, for scenes with those who are perhaps unknown and untried. Strong are the links of friendship forged on the battle field! It is true such might re-enlist and retain their former organization, but such a result would be quite prob-

ematical. It is hoped the mon of Tennessee will rally to the call made upon them. The voice of their own chosen Government calls them beneath the folds of its standard in a holy war. Noble and sacred, indeed, are the causes that minel them to the battle field: the defence and preservation of all that freemen hold dear: the defence of their homes, their families, and their most sacred rights: the preservation | of free government and constitutional liberty.

To the Citizens of Davidson County. Having been solicited of late, in a manner quite unexpected and by various citizens, for whose judgment and patriotism I can entertain but the highest respect, to become a candidate for a seat in the popular branch of the State Legislature, and having at length concluded to comply with their wishes-I deem it proper to make known the fact without further delay.

Should I be chosen to represent the good citizens of Davidson county at a period so interesting and critical, I can only say that such powers as I pos sess shall be honestly and indefatigably exerted in their service. I have no individual interest to promote, no partiesn objects to accomplish or party prejudices to gratify. I can only promise to do my duty as a faithful and independent Legislator, as a native son of the South, and as a zealous devotee of Southern Rights and Southern Honor. To aid in providing for the vigorous and successful presecution of the war now in progress, and in all things to be active and vigilant in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the people of my native State will gratify every ambitious aspiration of my heart. Should I be chosen your Representative, you shall not be disappointed in my endeaveres to serve you. Should others be selected in preference, I shalf cheerfully acquiesce in your decision.

Your fellow-citizen, R. C. McNayry.

Are we ready? We learn that Montgomery county has now enrolled one thousand Minute Men. muskets and rifles. They also have seven pieces of active service. The Commander is Robert W.

Let every county in the State follow the example of Montgomery. Enrol its men, prepare its artillery and small arms, and be ready for the invaders. Not a moment is to be lost, for our homes and our families are to be protected against the most reckless horde of invaders that ever disgraced the battle-Now the militia was the only military system, fields of any country in the last three centuries. known to the Constitution, or provided for by it. Let us be unanimous at the ballot-box. Let us be unanimous in support of every measure to arm our citizens and sustain them. Let the people be aroused to the greatness of the danger which surrounds them. Let us recollect the burning of houses, the destruction of property, the violations of females teer militia, mustered into the service of the State, which mark the footsteps of the diabolical and marauding Yankees. Let us recollect that the tone of the Northern papers encourages a course of blood State was therefore compelled to provide munitions, and stroctty which we could only have expected of Mahomedans rushing on Syrian Christians. Let us be ready for them. Let every man in the State recollect that if he has in his own house a good mused by that Gavernment. From all of which it fol- ket or rifle, that we are at once invulnerable to the lows, that if the provisional army of Tennessee is ravages of the barbarians who are, with a pertion

of their troops, about to invade Tennessee. Let us recollect that the few Southern men who are sowing dissension among us, who are whining about the glories of the Union and talking about reconstruction, are traitors at heart, who will dethings, no other military officers than those of mili- sert to the invaders the moment they get in sight, that the government was strictly national, have his being in the purview of that instrument, it then and deliver their State to them, and the bodies of our commanders to butchery and their property to

confiscation. Let every man be armed, and let him be fully aroused to the danger of the occasion. If we resolve to be a free people, we have the power to be so, if we do not rise to the occasion, we shall be subjugated, and this country hereafter controlled by standing armies in our midst, and Tennessee be converted into a Hungary, or a Venice, or a Po-

We then say to all Tennessee, arouse and prepare

The American Letter Express Company brought in a very heavy Northern mail by the last messenger. The railroad disturbances do not interfere with the regular daily transportation of the mails

In printing Lincoln's message yesterday, we inspecially telegraphed. Our contemporary deserves credit for his enterprise.

Hon. R.L. Carathers for Congress-Meeting in Williamson.

At a meeting of the citizens of Williamson county on Monday, the 8th instant, being the first day of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent this District in the Congress of the Confederate States, on motion David Campbell, Esq., was called to the chair and . G. Stiver Perkins appointed Secretary. Un motion, E. G. Cook, Jacob Critz, J. W. Starnes.

Wm. A. Rodgers and Wm. Johnston were appointed

for consultation, and upon their return unanimous-

proposed the name of Hon, Robert L. Caruthers r that position. This nomination being submitted the meeting, was unanimously adopted. Wm. S. McLemore proposed that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to inform Hon. R. L. Carathers of this nomination, which being adopted. the following persons were appointed said commit tee: Wm. S. McLemore, John B. McEwen, Wm. A.

Rodgers, Wm. Johnston, and John E. Tullass. On motion it was ordered that these resolutions e published in the Franklin Beview, and in the several papers of Nashville, whereupon the meeting

P. G. Steven Perriss, Secretary, A Card from W. P. Davis, Esq.

CAMP TROUSDALE, July 3d, 1861. To the Voters of Bellord and Manshall Countles : By the kindness of a portion of you my name was placed before the voters of your Senatorial District as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of your next General Assembly. Your nomination I and accepted, and up to this time I have no opposition. Since I accepted your nomination I have, as many of you know, connected myself with your army, where I expect to remain, if spared until therefore, decline longer to be a candidate for your

estly engage the attention of our authorities.

Allow me, gentlemen, to thank each of you for this renewal of your confidence so often placed in me, and to be seech you to have no strife about my

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, The Southern Messenger and Shelbyville Expositor THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION OF THE

CONFEDERATE STAT Consumna, July 4, 1861.

To the Editors of the Union and American As the people of the State are to decide, at the August election, whether they will ratify and adopt the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, it is important that they should have every opportunity of examining and thoroughly understanding its provisions. The Legislature acted wisely in providing for the distribution of a large dition of the constitution, but it has occurred to me that it would be further useful to lay before the people a comparative analysis of those clauses of the United States and Confederate States Constitutions which differ from each other. I have accordingly prepared such a comparative analysis, and if you think it will aid in enabling the voters to depublish it in your paper.

The examination of the two constitutions, necessary in preparing this paper, has impressed me more strongly than ever as to the value of the alterations and amendments made in the old constitution. The Confederate States Constitution contains but few new provisions. It follows the old constitution strictly in the arrangement of its articles, sections and clauses; and, in much the greatest portion of the instrument the exact language is retained. It is really the United States Constitution, construed in accordance with the true spirit and meaning of that instrument, and amended in accordance with the suggestions of an enlightened experience. In my estimation, the most striking and valuable features in the new constitution are those, which adopt the constructions, placed by statesman of the States Rights' school, on the clauses of the old constitution, on which federalists, consolidationists and sectionalists have rehed for the maintenance of their doctrines. As it is presented to us, the Confederate States Constitution recognizes and affirms, with distinctness and clearness, the great States' Rights principles, on which alone, in my judgment, popular self-government is practicable. With like distinctness and clearness it repudiates and excludes the great antagonistic principles of federalism, nationalovertaken the Federal Union is the legitimate result of the triumph of that fundamental principle of evil which claims that the people of the United States of the Legislature thereof. onstitute one aggregate nation, of which a numercal majority have the right, as well as the power, rule according to their discretion. This principle available subject on which the Northern people | the action of Congress.

We are now reaping the first bitter fruits of this riumph in the unnatural war being waged, as re cently avowed by a member of Mr. Lixcoln's Cabinet, for the complete demolition of State Rights. The Northern people are enjoying its first fruits in the overthresy of the great bulwarks of constitutional freedom. The exclusion of this destructive principle from the Southern Confederacy, and the permanent establishment of its government by a successful resistance of the effort to subjugate the South, hold out the only hope for the final triumph of constitutional popular government. Whilst our people are putting forth all their strength and energies in defence of their homes and firesides, they should bear in mind that victory itself will be incomplete unless we succeed in founding a permaneut government which will establish justice, insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to our sives and our posterity. If such a government is practicable (and I believe it is) I am of opinion that the adoption and ratification of They have one thousand five hundred shot guns. | the Confederate States Constitution furnish the only means now within our power for the attainment of

But I shall not enlarge on the general or special merits of this constitution. The paper which I enclose will be found to contain running comments on he several clauses, presented in juxta-position, showing at a glance the points of difference between the two constitutions, which I hope may be useful

in enabling the people to form correct conclusions. Very respectfully, A. O. P. Nichotson.

COMPARATIVE ANATSIS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CON-FEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTIONS. United States Constitution-Preamble.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure mestic tranquility, provide for the common de nce, promote the general welfare, and secure the essings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, to ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Confederate States Constitution-Preamble. We, the people of the Confederates States, each state acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal governnent, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and lmighty God-do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

The true meaning of the first seven words in the Preamble to the United States Constitution-"we the people of the United States,"-has been severely controverted in all the discussions which have inrolved the real character of the government formed the constitution. Those who have maintained placed great stress on these words as indicative of its national character. The class of statesmen who have held this position insisted that the constitution was not binding between the States as distinct communities, but between the American people in the aggregate: who, in consequence of the adoption of the constitution, became one people, at least to the extent of the delegated powers. On the other hand, those statesmen who maintained that the government formed by the constitution was strictly Federal in its character, insisted that the expression, "we the people of the United States," meant no more than to speak of the people of the several States in their united and confederated espacity.

In the Confederate States Constitution the latter construction, it being the construction of all States Rights men, has been adopted. The language: "We the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character" is explicit and unambiguous, but it does no more advertantly omitted to state that we copied it from | than to adopt the meaning given to the language: the Memphis Appeal, to which paper it had been | we the People of the United States"-by all States | Rights politicians. It only asserts distinctly the great misterial fact that the Confederate States Constitution is adopted and ratified by the people of the several States in their sovereign and independent capa. city as States -a historical fact just as true in regard to the adoption and ratification of the Constitution

> of the United States. It was with the like purpose of guarding against future controversies growing out of the use of ambiguous and indefinite language that the term-"more perfect Union"-is substituted by the more | teet the treasury against much bad legislation. explicit one-"a permanent federal government"and the terms-"common defence" and "general welfare"-are entirely emitted. The insertion of the language-"invoking the power and guidance of Almighty God"-supplies an omission in the United States Constitution which has been the subject of frequent criticism.

United States Constitution .- Article 1, Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each tate shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Br nch of the State

Confederale States Constitution-Art. 1 Sec. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be com ased of members chosen every second year by the cople of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States. and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of toreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political. State or Federal.

The two sections differ only in one particular-

native or foreign-born, can participate in our elecunder both Constitutions. Neither contains a.ything like property qualification or any other limit-

ation upon suffrage. United States Constitution-Article 1 Sec. 2. portioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their re-spective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

Confederate States Constitution-Article 1 Sec. 2. 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be aportioned among the several States, which may ncluded within this Confederacy, according to their ective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, inclu cide more understandingly, you are at liberty to ding those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all the slaves.

> The difference between these sections simply consists in employing the word Confederacy instead of Union, and in using the word slaves, in lieu of the less expressive phrase, "other persons." The meaning of this latter term was the subject of much the controversy held that it meant slaves; the other to delegate the power of Congress to appropriate stoutly maintained the opposite opinion. The Supreme Court of the United States, argreeing with the former, expressly adjudged, that correctly interpreted, it meant slaves. This did not end the dispute. It continued with increased bitterness, and the most unhappy consequences. Profiting by experience, the framers of the Confederate Constitution, discarded the controverted phrase, "other persons," and substituted that of slaves, in order to preclude in future the possibility of two constructions. All will concede the wisdom of this amend-

United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 2. 5. "The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment."

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 2. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the ism and sectionalism. The destruction which has sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be im-peached by a vote of two thirds or both branches

The power here given to the Legislature of a State to impeach a Confederate officer is a departure from the old Constitution. Experience may has finally obtained its triumph, by inducing politi- show its wisdom. It is designed to enable the peocal sectionalism and religious fanaticism to concer- ple of a State to remove an officer who may be trate their forces on the alavery question, as the | guilty of impeachable offences without waiting for

> United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 3. 1. "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be posed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regalar session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

The Senate was intended to be a permanent and continuous body and hence the propriety of the alteration requiring the election of Senators to be made at the regular service of the Legislature next ecceding the commencement of the term of service. United States Constitution -Art. 1, Sec. 5.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proedings, punish its Members for disorderly beme, with the Concurrence of two thirds, xnel a Member. Confederate States Constitution—Art. 1. Sec. 5.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its oceedings, punish its members for disorderly banavior and, with the concurrence of two thirds of The alteration in this clause was necessary in order to remove all doubt as to the number of votes

requisite for the expulsion of a member. United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the me for which he was elected, be appointed to any

rivil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such ime; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 6.

2. The same as the above with this addition : But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

This may prove, in practical legislation, to be a valuable amendment. It will enable members of Congress to scrutinize with more effect and success the policy and acts of an administration, from having the benefits of a personal examination of its Cabinet officers. It will also enable the Cabinet our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of officers to give such explanations of their official acts as will be more satisfactory than when given only in their reports.

United States Constitution -- Art. 1, Sec. 7. 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it me a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but it not he shalll return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the obctions, to the other House, by which it shall likebe reconsidered, and if approved by twothirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be etermined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the resident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after t shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1. Sec. 7. The same as the foregoing * 1th this exception : The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have riginated, and the same proceedings shall then be and as in the case of other bills disapproved by the

This will be found in practice to be a wise amendment. Under the construction of the old constitution the President was often constrained to approve bills containing large appropriations, when portions of them were of doubtful expediency or constitutionality, because he could not disapprove a part without defeating the whole bill; and because such result would prove embarrassing to the operations of government. This amendment furnishes a complete remedy and will enable the President to pro-

United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and cises, to pay debts and provide for the common efence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 8, The Congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and xcises, for the revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Joyernment of the Confederate States; but no ounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch industry; and all duties, imposts and excises hall be uniform throughout the Confederate States. A marked difference will be observed in the

anguage of these two clauses, and yet the Confederate States clause is no more than the onstruction which States Rights men have always placed upon the clauses in the language of the latter clause only conveys in brief | each other to improve the navigation thereof. Under the circumstances, my duty is clear. I must, thed exclusively by the States—the latter imposes | meaning of the former clause. This is probably of all who have observed the doubtful meaning of the restriction that none but citizens, either native | the most important and the most valuable amend- | the old Constitution as to the laying of duties on | or naturalized, shall be allowed to vote for any offi- ment made to the old constitution. It utterly decer. Under the former—the Federal Constitution— | molishes the main fortress behind which federalism a practice had grown up in several of the Northern and consoldidation have been entrenched since the States of allowing foreigners to vote for members | close of Wassixgrox's Administration. The misof the Legislature before they had become natural- constructions of this clause in the old constitution ized citizens. This practice was of doubtful con- have been the prolific sources of most of the disstitutionality, and was believed to be wholly wrong sensions, extravagances, frauds, and corruptions in principle. To remove all doubt on the subject, which have afflicted the country until that greatest and to make it certain that none but citizens, either off all politicals evils-federalism combined with

tions, the Confederate Constitution contains the spe | In this clause that projectionists professed to find | forether with the Vice President, chosen for the cific restriction. In all other respects the invalua- the power to build up manufacturing capital into a same Term, be elected, as 100, awable privilege of suffrage stands exactly the same | power that has made the South tributary to the North and has extracted from agricultural labor that immense wealth with which the North hopes to presecute with success the wicked war being waged upon the South. The clause in the Confederate 3. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be ap- Constitution restores the true sense of the old constitution and frustrates forever the dangerous and corrupting doctrines of federalism, It is a clear, explicit and unambiguous exposition of the States Rights' doctrine as to taxation and revenue. It leaves Congress free to raise revenue by Tariff duties, but it requires that revenue and not protection of special interests shall be the object. The protection incident to Tariff duties imposed honestly for revenue purposes is not interfered with, but the practice of granting bounties from the treasury is entirelyp rohibited.

United States Constitution - Art. 1, Neg. 8. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and mong the several States, and with the Indian

Confederate Starts Constitution - Art. 1, Sec. 8. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause concontroversy in the old Constitution. One side to | tained in the constitution; shall ever be construed money for any internal improvement intended to facilities commerce; except for the purpose of fur-nishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aid to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may e necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

This amendment is vital and important. It cuts up by the roots the corrupt and corrupting doctrine

of internal improvements by the Federal Government. Millions upon millions of dollars have been illegally drawn from the people under the pretext of regulating commerce, but really equandered in the most shameless extravagance and corruption. The only objects for which appropriations may be made and the mode by which the necessary means are to be obtained are set forth with clearness and precision. It will close up some of the greatest leakages to which the treasury has been subjected. United States Constitution -- Art. 1. Sec. 8.

4. "To establish an uniform rule of naturaliza tion and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Confederate States Constituion-Art. 1, Sec. 8. 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies hroughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

This amendment will prevent the passage of a bankrupt law discharging debts contracted before the passage of the law.

United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 8. 7. To establish post offices and post roads. Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. & 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the first day of March, in the year of our Lord

thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues. This alteration will guard the treasury against an annual drain of five or six millions to which it has been subjected for several years under the old constitution-much of which has been squandered on jobbing contracts per steam and overland mail lines. It is intended to make the Post Office Department self supporting, as it was under the old constitution until within the last few years.

United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each per-

Confederate States Constitution - Art. 1, Sec. 9. I. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. ongress shall also have power to prohibit the

introduction of slaves from any State not a mem-

ber of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confed These amendments put an effectual prohibition upon the African slave trade, and authorize Congress, when deemed proper, to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State or Territory not belonging to the Confederacy.

United States Constitution - Art. 1, Sec. 9. 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 9. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of twothirds of both Houses. It will probably be found that the reservation of

the right to tax exports, here provided for, will be found of great value in the financial experience of and they go as far as it was wise to proceed. The the Confederacy. United States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 9. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and

a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. Confederate States Constitution-Art. 1, Sec. 9. . No money shall be drawn from the Treasury out in consequence of appropriationsmadeby laws : and a regular statement and account of the receipts

and expenditures of all public mone yshall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some of the heads of De partments, and submitted to Congress by the Presi ent, or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purpose for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after their contract shall have been made or such ser-

vice rendered. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

The wisdom of these additions here made to the old constitution will be readily perceived by the experience of those who have been engaged in Congressional legislation, or who have watched closely the proceedings of Congress. The restrictions on needless and fraudulent legislation will be found invaluable, in protecting the treasury against depredation and speculation. They effectually annihilate the outrageous systems of private legislation, of og rolling combinations, of reckless omnibus bills, as well as of the Congress. and of outside lobby schemes and jobs. Under the old Constitution and the corrupt practices that have sprung up, the treasury has been annually depleted by incalculable millions of dollars. These provisions look to strict and rigid economy in the expenditures and make effectual guards to the treas-

United States Constitution - Article 1, Section 10. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, ay any Duty of Tonuage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, er in such immment Danger as will not admit of

Confederate States Constitution—Article 1, Section 10. 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on seagoing essels, for the improvement of its rivers and herbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue, thus derived, shall, after making such ment, be paid into the common treasury; or shall any State keep troops or ships of war time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with any other State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless setually invaded, or in such mment danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or nited States Constitution. In other words, the more States, they may enter into compacts with

These amendments will at once strike the mind tonnage, as wise and practical. They make also a valuable provision as to the right of two or more are amendments suggested and sanctioned by past

United States Constitution-Article 2, Section 1. dent of the United States of America. He shall

loderal sectionalism obtained ascendency. It was shold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, Confederate States Constitution .- Article 3, Section

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. and the Vice President shall held their offices for the term of aix years; but the President shall not be re cligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows.

This amendment charges the terms of offices of the resident and Vice President from four to six years, and renders the President ineligible for a second term It is probable that the popular judgment is ripe for the adoption of these changes. That four years gress shall summon a convention of all the States, is too short a term within which a President can carry out any distinctive line of policy has been fully emonstrated. The earlier practice of re-electing him for a second term is conclusive on this point. But the evils growing out of the candidacy of the President for a re-election have been found no great that the later practice has been not to re-elect him. | the The true remedy for both evils will be found in increasing the length of the time and rendering him ineligible. Six years will probably be ascertained to be as long a term as ought to be adopted. The country will readily acquiesce in this change, when it is remembered that a Presidential election absorbs all other questions and, from the frequency of its recurrence, has tended strongly to depreciate the visions. In fact, in the present state of things, an importance properly to be attached to our State

United States Constitution-Art. 2. Sec. 1. 4. No Person except a natural born citizen, or a tizen of the United States, at the time of the aution of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a esident within the United States.

Confederate States Constitution-Art. 2. Sec. 1. 7. No person except a natural born citizen of the federate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of cept as to the clauses heretofore quoted and comthirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident | pared. within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

The qualifications requisite for President are subtantially the same in both Constitutions.

United States Constitution-Article 2, Section 2, 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and January, 1862, for the trial of any civil case, except consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the tachments as heretofore. United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be estabthe appointment of such inferior officers, as they | Sed) if the fact be so, and abuses issued, returnable think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

2. The same as the foregoing with the following ddition:

epartments and all persons connected with the matic service may be removed from office at he pleasure of the President. All other civil offleers of the Exceptive Department may be remove ed at any time by the President, or other appointin power, when their services are unnecessary, shonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or set of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the easons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vaancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rected by the Schate shall be reappointed to the ame office during their equing recess.

These are important additions to the old Constitution. They are intended to impose a restriction on two crying evils that have sprung up in connect tion with our Presidential election-the one is the practice of indiscriminate political 'proscription upon every change of a President, and the Presidential elections of late years have been but little else than a continuous scramble for the spoils of office, and this is likely to continue so long as the President is vested with power to proscribe without cause these he finds in office, for the purpose of making places for his own partisans. This scramble for office has had more to do in hastening the overthrow of the United States Government, than most people would suppose. Sectionalism and fanaticism have been seized upon by professional office seckers, in order to get possession of the executive patronage. These influences combined have destroyed the best government on the earth, if it had been properly administered and its delegated powers fairly construed, and if they are not guarded against, they will overthrow any other government that may be reared on its rains. The provisions in the Confederate Constitution are valuable steps in the right direction, President ought to have unrestricted control over the principal officers in the several departments and over those engaged in the diplomatic service, but the restriction on his control over other offices

s wise and salutary. U. S. Constitution-Article 4 Sec. 2.

The citizens of each State snall be entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. 3: No Person held to Service or Labor in one State ider the Laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to

whom such Service or Labor may be due. Confederate States Constitution-Article 4 Sec. 2. . The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby im-

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up or claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

These alterations are important, though they do to more than place upon the old Constitution the meaning which its framers intended it to have. They therefore only give the true reading of the old Constitution, as expounded by the highest judicial United States Constitution-Art. 4, Sec 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress nto this Union; but no new States shall be for or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned 2. The Congress shall have the power to dispose

of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging the United States; and nothing in this Cons tion shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims f the United States, or of any particular State. Confederate States Constitution-Art. 4, Sec. 3. 1. Other States may be admitted into the Confed

acy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate. he Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisiliction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the june tion of two or more States, or parts of States, with out the consent of the legislatures of the States con corned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose and make all needful rules and regulations of ing the property of the Confederate States, includ-3. The Confederate Slates may acquire new terei-

tory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may parmit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admit sed into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the nstitution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protect ed by Congress and by the territorial government; States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confede

These provisions remedy defects and supply omissions generally admitted to exist in the old constitution. They are defects and omissions which have furnished protexts to the labors of fanatical section. States to enter into compacts for the improvement alism, for the agitation they have stirred up and of rivers running through or between them. They the warfare they have waged upon Southern institutions. Under these amendments all territorial questions as to the admission of new States are plainly and definitely settled. They are so palpably cor-The executive Power shall be vested in a Presi- rect that they cannot fail to receive a ready approval

United States Constitution-Art 5, Sec. 1. I. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Zionses shall deem it necessary, shall propose smend ments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for propering amendments which, in fither case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, so the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

Confederate States Constitution - Art. 5, Sec. 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Conto take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in sursting at the time when the said demand is made and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution agreed on by the said convention - vot ing by States-and the same be ratified by the Legatures of two thirds of the several States, or b eventions in two-thirds thereof as the one other mode of ratification may be proposed by general convention-they shall the form a part of this constitution. But no State shall. ithout its coment, be deprived of its equal repri sentation in the Senate.

The unsuccessful efforts made at the late seesile of Coogress to obtain the passage of initiatory meaures for amending the old constitution, have fully demonstrated the necessity of a change in its proamendment of that constitution is next to an impossibility. The provisions of the Confederate Constitution are liberal and practical. When three States concur in desiring specific amendments, it is nothing but respectful to them that their propositions should be entertained and submitted to a vote of the several States. Two great a facility in altering the fundamental law is a great evil, as also is so much stringency as to render alterations impracticable. The above provisions, however, have avoided both extremes, and present one of the best features in the Confederate Constitution.

In conclusion, it is proper to remark that the two constitutions are in all respects the same, ex-

> PUBLIC ACTS OF TENNESSEE. Published by Authority.

AN ACT to Regulate Proceedings in Magistrates Courts SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemb the state of Tennessee. That Magistrates of this State shall not hold their Courts until the 1st day of such as the parties thereto may agree, but nothis herein contained shall prevent the issuance of at

Sicc. 2. Be it further enacted, That all executions other processes for money issued by Justices of ished by law; but the Congress, may by law, vest | the Pesce, shall be immediately returned (not satison the 13th Recember, 1861, but this act shall not apply to executions issued from original proceed

SEC. S. Be it further enacted. That a compliance Gonfederale States Constitution—Article 2, Section 2. with provisions of this act shall release all consta 3. The principal officer of each of the Executive not already incurred under previously existing for non-return, insufficient return, &c. Suc. 4. Be if further endeled, That the remedy by motion against a sheriff, constable or coroner, is hereby abolished, but this section shall not effect the liability of those officers and their securities upon their bonds and the common remedy on the same Provided, that the benefits of this section shall not extend to officers in cases in which the money has been collected; Provided farther, that nothing this act shall be so construed as to prevent the ustices of the Peace from holding their monthly

> SEC 5. Be if further enacted, That this act take efect from and after its passage. W. C. WHITHORNE Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. L. SIOVALL, Speaker of the Senate. Adopted June 27, 1861.

and quarterly Courts.

ANNOUNCEMENTSS. We are authorized to announce Maj A P GOFF as a candid We are an horiz d to suncunce ALFRED ROBB, of Mon ouncry county, as a candidate for Representative in the Log are from the counties of Baridson, Robertson, Cheatham

A True copy : J. E. R. Rav. Secretary of State.

We are author'zed to announce IRA P. JONES acandida ent the county of Lavidson in the lower Branch of the tate Legislature to represent this District in the Coupress of the Corate States. 2340 We are nutherized to assessmen Her. LRE M. BENTLEY as

Congress of the Confederate States We are authorised to appearer ARRAM L. DENOSE, Eag os a candidate for Representative from the county of Den the next Legislature. jaly 3-le We are authorised to anneance JRSSE B. FERGCEON as a candidate to represent this Flusieri-! District in the next Log-istature, composed of the counties of Davidson, Chestham, Rebertson and Montgenerae

We are authorized to anneunce Gen. WASH. BARBOW, a andidate for re election to represent the county of the Secute of the next Legislature. We are authorized and requested to annuance W. S. FLEM-ING as a candidate for the Nouthern Congress, in the 6th Chn pressional District, composed of Franklin, Pedford, Lincoln, Marshall and Manry. july2-48 We are authorized to unsource JOHN F. HOUSE, of Ment scheers, a casualitie to represent the Sh Coogrammonal Distric-in the Cogram of the Confederate States. June 28-kd

We are authorized to announce Ww. H. DeWirr, of Carthage te to represent the fourth Congressional District : We are authorized to announce James M. Suren a cond fale to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Tennesse in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. In

We are authorized to announce W. N. BREWER, as a can-didate for the lower branch of the next General Assembly, from the the counties of Coffee, Grandy and Vanturen We are authorized to announce JaMES J. TUENER, of Somner county, as a cand date to represent the count and Smith in the Senate of the next Legislature. We are requested to announce Hon. JAMES H. THOMAS as a candidate to represent the 6th Geogramical District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

candidate to represent the counties of Handerson, Decatar, ton, Humphreys and Perry in the Senatorial branch of the General Assembly of Tennanson. We are authorised to annunce Col. W. H. S. Hill, of Wil lammen county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Sutherford and Williamson in the Fensis of the Legislature of

We are authorized to announce W N BARBS, of Perry on a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Decet

We are authorised to announce JOSHUA W. GWEN, Esq., s as candidate for Representative of the Floterial District, com-oned of the counties of Williamson, Manry and Lewis, in the louis of Representatives of O₂, next Legislature. We are authorised to announce BAXTER SMITH, Esq., a candidate to represent the counties of Magon, Bmith, and nam-acr in the lower branch of the next Legislature of Tennesses.

We are authorised to announce Gen. A. NORTHCUTT, of rundy county, to represent the counties of Grandy, Warren, office, Cannon and Van Buren in the Sennie of Tempesce. We are authorised to announce the name of J. C. HOLMES as a candidate to represent Humphreys and Beaton counties in the lower branch of the next General Asa mbly, subject to the ratification of the will of the people.

june23-tde We are authorised to announce Isaac C. Gaussres, a can-fidate to represent the counties of Coffee, Grandy and Van Bu-ren, in the lower branch of the peri Lecislature of Tannessee. We are authoriesd to announce H. P. Banous, of Jackso and White, in the Senate of Tennessee We are authorized to supounce M. N. ALEXANDER as a cap

State of Hank of Chattanooga, July 2d, 1861-ASSETS. Banking House and Lot. 4395 65 6,232 68—13,000 T1

30.507.83 111 463 14-14' 970 67 651,598 15 63,996 35 Exchange and Coin. 878,850 a7

4-3-400 99-879-913-82

Personally of ire us. 21 S. Hill, a Notary Public is and for said county, come W. D. Pullon, Cashier of sain bank, who Personally cefure use, It is Hilly a North Fanna bank, who an oath, sain that the above statement of the condition of the Bank of Chaffanooga is current to the heat of his anywhedge and britef.

W D ZULLTON. urn and subscribed but we me the 8th day of July, 1961.
By 10-4dc wit H & HILL, Notary Fublic, H. C.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR, SILVER SPRING MILLS, COMBS & MARTIN, Agents. W H have now on hand and will constantly keep a large supply of this Gelebrated Flour, which we will ofer to the trafe and families at us low rates as such hour can be sold. We warrant this article to be the com-

DIVIDAND NOTICE. FRIHE Stockholders of the Nashville Gas Light Company are hereby notified that a dividend of two per cent for the pa t six mouths has been ordered to be paid on and after the IDES inst.

JAS. H. KENDERCE, Secretary.

Overton Biffes. This Company is now organized, and wishes for a few more cornits. Name but able bedied men of good character will be control.
It will be an Independent Contant, and the Captain piedges
imself it shall be the test equipped and uniformed company in H. F. For full information, call on H. K. PECK, fac'y pro in Collonade Building, corner Cherry and Denderok at